

MUST SWEAR BY THE PLATFORM.

The Lexington Statesman, of the 14th, thus lays down the law to the Radical Electors, and prohibits any finching from the cardinal principles of Radicalism as expounded by THAD. STEVENS & Co:

Mr. Wadsworth has not identified to the State Central Committee his declaration of the position the Union party has given him, and if he cannot do so, he does not hold the political principles of our party, yet that he has given them to the President, he will most assuredly decline to occupy the position of State Elector. Federal Grant will not be your or our political candidate, but we will support the principles of the Republican party. It is not a question of the Union party, but of the Republican party. In addition to that, he is considered honest, an able executive officer, and because he is, further, the man to whom the country is most indebted for the overthrow of rebellion and such men the Republican party delight to honor. These reasons the Republicans all over the nation are united upon for their high office. Those who support him must support him upon the platform to be made of the principles of the Republican party. The issue of today is substantially what Gen. Grant calls them, "the issues of 1860." Gen. Grant was right on this issue throughout the rebellion, and he has continued right after since. Upon these issues the Republican party is united, and he has honorable and peace recognized throughout all the world. The Union party will support him, and will support him in the land—there will be no dissent. Grant's platform, and upon them we will run and be elected, and according thereto will be elected to the Government. We hope Mr. Wadsworth can adequately state true principles. If so, he will support Gen. Grant, and if he cannot, he will support the platform of Gen. Grant, and if he cannot, he will not result in any good to the ticket.

We certainly agree with the Statesman that GRANT is the very embodiment and incarnation of the evil principles that underlie the acts of the Radical organization. They were never more succinctly enunciated than in his letter to the President opposing the removal of SHERIDAN, in which he assumed that the will of the Radical party, and not the Constitution of the United States, is the supreme law of the land, and must be obeyed as such; and that whenever the latter comes in conflict with the former, the instrument which all Federal officers are required to solemnly swear to support, must give way to that higher law—the will of the Radical party, which is the only voice of the people to which Gen. Grant gives heed. THAD. STEVENS' profane utterance, "to Hell with the Constitution," was not more clearly expressive of this idea than Gen. GRANT's more decorous and more dangerous and demagogical way of conveying the same thought. Rejecting this thoroughly Democratic theory as subversive of regulated liberty, and destructive of all constitutional republicanism, we at once declared that we would not support Gen. GRANT even though nominated by the Democratic Convention. The Statesman is right and candid in saying that those who do not endorse Radical principles as disclosed in the unconstitutional acts of the party, cannot consistently act on the electoral ticket in Kentucky. And, in our opinion, it might have said with equal propriety, that those who cannot endorse the acts of Congress, cannot consistently vote with the party which makes those measures the basis of its platform.

The Radical party has "guaranteed Freedom" by striking down the right of local self-government in ten States of the Union, depriving their people of the right of trial by jury, and placing them and all their interests at the mercy of an untrammelled military despotism.

It has "protected loyalty and made it honorable" by denying loyal representatives from the Southern States seats in Congress to which they had been elected, and by prescribing every gallant officer and soldier in the North who refused to sanction their desperate and wicked aggressions against public and private liberty.

It has "recognized peace throughout the land" by practically declaring that the country is still in a state of war, by keeping suspended the right of habeas corpus, and maintaining a standing army in the South, at an unnecessary expense of millions, in order to aid its myriads of facile instruments to enforce its unconstitutional edicts; and by pursuing a policy that will render such an army necessary through all coming time to maintain the negro supremacy established by its agency in the South.

It has indeed destroyed, but it hopes not forever, every right reserved to the States by the Constitution, and to secure the States in the exercise of which the Union itself was formed; it has usurped all political powers, both those denied to Congress and those reserved to the people, and trampled upon every principle that distinguished our American nationality from the worst despotisms of the old world.

The "equal and exact justice to every man, woman and child" in the country, which the Radicals have secured and which they seek to perpetuate, is illustrated in the imprisonment of editors by military orders; the removal of State officials by the edicts of military satraps; the trial of citizens by courts martial; the sentence of citizens by commanders of departments without trial of any description; the placing of negroes on juries for the trial of white men; the appointment of negroes as policemen in the cities of the South; the election of negroes to various positions of trust and profit; the disfranchisement of many of the whites; and the utter ruin, bankruptcy, tyranny, oppression, lawlessness and crime, which is the result of the combination of the "mean whites," with the negroes for the purpose of bringing the South under negro and Radical domination.

The splendid effects of the workings of these principles in any State embracing them is shown by the unrivaled prosperity, the happy tranquility, the sunny peace, the domestic quiet, and the enviable liberty which reign supreme in Tennessee.

DEATH OF J. S. DURY, ESQ.

The Mt. Sterling Sentinel says: Words are inadequate to convey to the reader of these columns, our feelings of desolate heart grief as we pen these few lines of feeble tribute to the memory of our deceased friend. He died at the Merchants Hotel, in Cincinnati, on Saturday night, March 7th. The tidings of his death, though long expected, came to his many warm and devoted friends at this, his chosen home, like the sudden blast of the tornado upon a summer sea.

About four weeks ago, feeble in health and laboring under the belief that his disease, though dangerous, was not necessarily fatal, thinking that a change of scene and treatment would be beneficial to him, he left this town for Cincinnati, and placed himself under the care of his friend and intimate associate, Dr. McCarthy, a successful and eminent physician of that city. At intervals from that time forward letters were received from him, written in his usual exuberant and joyous spirit, speaking of his rapidly recuperating physical health, and looking forward with delight to an early return to those whom he most loved and with whom his daily presence was a matter of supreme pleasure. This bright picture was suddenly clouded by the angel of death passing his hand over him, and taking his gentle, genial and heroic spirit home to the God that gave it.

Mr. DURY was a native of Allentown, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 14th day of Feb., 1833. Having the misfortune to lose his parents early in life, he was apprenticed by them to the business of a tailor. At the age of twenty-one he came to Flemingsburg, in this State, in pursuit of his trade. Here he fell under the notice of the Hon. L. W. Andrews, a distinguished lawyer, orator and statesman of Kentucky, whose penetrating insight into character and thorough knowledge of human nature enabled him to discover in the young tailor elements of success in other and more responsible walks in life. Taking him from his needle and bench, Judge Andrews made him a member of his own family circle and gave him not only his books to study but the advantage of his advice and counsel. From the richly stored treasures of his mind and experience, Mr. DURY drew deep inspiration, and studiously availed himself of his fortunate but providential advantages.

In 1855 Mr. DURY was admitted to the bar, and in March of that year came to Mt. Sterling and purchased of Mr. J. W. MULLEN the Kentucky Whig, a newspaper then published at this place, advocating the principles of the party indicated by its title. It was at this time that the writer of this article first became acquainted with Mr. DURY, being taken by him into his office as an apprentice, and there then commenced an enduring friendship which death alone has closed, sealing it with sad and sacred memories of the departed. Strong and conscientious in his convictions, with a quick and active mind, highly nervous and enthusiastic in his temperament, he soon became an acknowledged power of his party in the district and State. When first yielding the editorial pen his want of educational advantages in early life was plainly to be seen. But he was a student by nature. From early dawn until the silent midnight hour, his books and his pen were his constant companions. Evidences of deep and conscientious study and thought always marked his writings, but the smooth and flowing numbers came to him only with years and experience. Mr. DURY knew his misfortune, and keenly felt with all the force of a highly sensitive mind the disadvantages of his position. But God had endowed him with an ambition that no obstacle could overcome, and a courage that never quailed or faltered. His tenacity of purpose, indomitable energy and unflinching singleness of mind enabled him not only to achieve success, but what is greater, to deserve it. In the fall of 1856, Mr. DURY was elected County Attorney and served as such until 1862. In 1861, Mr. DURY was a prominent candidate before the Grayson Convention to represent the Ninth District in the 37th Congress of the United States. In 1862 he was elected by a large majority as Commonwealth's Attorney for the 11th Judicial District, after one of the most extraordinary canvasses ever made, over one of the ablest, most experienced and popular lawyers in it, the Hon. B. D. LACY, of Bath county, who had in previous years served the county of the district in the same capacity with fidelity, ability and satisfaction. Since his election, if our memory serves us right, Mr. DURY has never been absent from his post of duty and labors at the thirteen Circuit Courts comprising his District, save the present sitting of the Bath Circuit Court, still in session, from which he remained away—as it seems, in the providence of God—to die.

But we mourn him not, as one having no hope. Early attaching himself to the Christian Church in this place he was true to the teachings of his divine Minister, true to the sacred tenets of the church and true to the scarcely less sacred teachings of a religious and early lost mother.

We do not write in the spirit of fulsome eulogy, but we are aware that our affection for the deceased may give color to our humble tribute when the glory of his virtues brightens the page of his life. We know he had his faults, but they were the failings of a gentleman and not the outcroppings of inward vice. Those who were forgotten, but his sterling manly nature, his brave genial spirit and his gentle child-like yet enthusiastic presence will remain with us for ever.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Clark County Democrat says: There is no journal in the State for whose opinions we entertain a higher respect than we do for the Frankfort Yoman. Faithful, honest and able, its columns contain the true principles of Democracy as derived from the Constitution by JEFFERSON, JACKSON, and the other great men who have led the hosts of that grand organization in its fight for freedom and the Republic. Since the resurrection of the party in Kentucky, the Yoman has rarely erred on any position, and has been regarded by us for some time past as a peculiarly representative paper. Hence, we regret very much to see it take a position which we cannot find reason for endorsing. Last week, in an article on "Organization," it took strong ground against the plan of selecting candidates by means of primary elections. Our contemporary prefers the old fashioned delegate conventions to the new mode. The only objection that it urges, which we consider entitled to much weight, is that many voters do not really belong to the party, and will not afterwards support its candidates. This should be guarded against as strongly as possible by the wording of the call for the primary election. Such arrangements are peculiarly and exclusively family affairs, and men should not participate therein who are not well wishers of the organization. With the exception of this difficulty, which really amounts to very little, we know of no plan for choosing candidates open to so few objections. The strength of the Democracy is so great now in Kentucky that in many localities there is really no opposition.

The choice of a candidate is in effect tantamount to an election. At the latter every body entitled to the right of suffrage would be allowed a vote, and if a Democrat should be permitted to say who is the best man to run, This is the fairest and most satisfactory manner of deciding the matter that has as yet been devised. The people have more sense about these things than they are sometimes given credit for. A lot of delegates who are ruled, perhaps, by a few sharp managers, cannot display any more wisdom or discrimination than the great mass of citizens who are entrusted with the sacred prerogative of suffrage. We are among those who sincerely believe that "vox populi vox dei," "the voice of the people is the voice of God." They may sometimes be persuaded from the right path, or some of them may be corrupted by the appliances of wealth or power; but their decisions are generally better than those of any collections of politicians that could be made in the land. Harmony in the ranks cannot be maintained very long unless the most open and most undeniably fair mode of choosing candidates is resorted to when there are so many aspirants. Those defeated in delegate conventions will often complain of trickery and introduce demoralization and trouble into the party by running independent races. When all have had a voice in settling the matter there can be no room for further objection. Let the people rule.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The Frankfort Commonwealth denies that the Radical party in Kentucky are in favor of negro suffrage. We are glad to hear it, but think that our contemporary is mistaken. The Kentucky Radicals are in affiliation with the Radicals of Tennessee and other States where negro suffrage and white disfranchisement attain; and they must clear their skirts of all sympathy with such proceedings before the people of Kentucky will accept their denial. Here is the law to Radicalism which HORACE GREELY lays down, and if Kentucky Radicals reject it they will be read out of the immaculate party.—Yoman.

Republicans in all the States had better make up their minds at once that there cannot be two policies in the party—one for the North and one for the South. We cannot give the ignorant millions of the freedmen in the rebel States the ballot, and at the same time refuse it to the educated thousands in the North. If we attempt such juggling, we shall find out that we have not cheated the negro but ourselves.

We take the following extract from Mr. Beck's vigorous speech in opposition to the bill imposing a rejected constitution on Alabama:

"This is the first time, so far as I am aware, that the majority have gone to the length now proposed, to repudiate all their own acts, override all their own laws, and unblushingly and avowedly punish the people of a great State for doing what this Congress solemnly declared it was right, proper, and lawful for them to do. I have read of the treatment of the children of Israel by their Egyptian taskmasters, who required the full tale of brick when the straw was withheld. I have read the fable of the wolf and the lamb, but I never, till now, supposed that the principles of tyranny, fraud, and oppression there illustrated would, in the middle of the nineteenth century, be attempted to be carried into practical operation by an American Congress. But it is even so. Waiving for the sake of argument, all questions as to the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction acts (so called), though that has been demonstrated in every variety of form in these halls, on the hustings, and by the highest judicial tribunal in the land, and admitting, as I propose to do, that for all the purposes relating to the adoption or rejection of the present paper purporting to be a constitution, they are valid and binding on the people of Alabama, that people have, in strict accordance with their requirements, repudiated and rejected it. And the only question before us for consideration is, shall we force the people of that State to adopt, accept, and live under the thralldom of that instrument after it had been rejected by them, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts that have been made to force it upon them. If we do, we do it with full knowledge that we are forcing it upon a purely selfish and partisan purpose upon a people who scorn, loath, and hate all the leading features of it, and who will properly consider it as a wicked, cruel, and malignant effort on the part of this Congress to still further disgrace, degrade, and humiliate them as a punishment for past offenses, under the pretext of establishing civil government in their midst. It would be far more manly, more in accordance with that frank, open, and straightforward policy, which has, in time past, been the boast of American statesmanship, if we are to throw off the mask which is so transparent that instead of concealing it only reveals our illegal purposes and proclaims what the world already knows and sees, that we intend to hold and treat ten States as conquered and subjugated provinces, and not only to crush out the last vestige of civil and political liberty there, but to insult, disgrace, and degrade the white race, and place them under the dominion—the absolute and unlimited dominion of their former slaves.

On Saturday morning last, in Jefferson Township, Noble County, Ohio, a farmer named Jacob Monti, was killed by his eldest son, Joseph, a young man about thirty years of age. The son's story is that, in a quarrel with his father, the latter struck at him with a chair, and that he struck his father once with a fire shovel, in self-defense. Upon examination of the father's head, however, it was discovered that the skull was fractured in three different places, either one being sufficient to cause death. The paricide is now in jail. He has a wife and five children. His father left a second wife and two children. The murderer was the son of his father's first wife, who died in child-birth.

The resignation of Cassius M. Clay as Minister to Russia, has been formally accepted by the Administration. In a letter to the Senate Department, dated January 16, Mr. Clay, in accordance with the request of Mr. Seward, made in December last, tenders his resignation. There are various causes alleged for this request from the State Department, among them is a charge against Clay of unfair dealing in the sale of certain telegraph company stocks. This charge is said to have been made through the Russian Minister here. The Secretary of the legation, it is alleged, makes other complaints against Mr. Clay.

Some time ago, a story appeared in the National Intelligencer, purporting to record the downfall of Mary Ann Baker, the lady who married John Don, her father's coachman, several years ago. The article was republished in the New York Sun, and Mary Ann sued the publisher of the latter paper for libel. The jury, yesterday, gave a verdict in favor of the publisher.

GENERAL JAMES S. BRISIN has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, to the vacancy occasioned in the regular army by the resignation of Major General Pleasanton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted as one of the States of the United States, and shall be entitled to representation in Congress as soon as the Legislature of said State, the members of which were elected at the election mentioned in the preamble of this act, shall have duly ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-third Congress, and known as article fourteen.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said State of Alabama shall be recognized and admitted into the Union upon the following fundamental conditions: That the right of suffrage of citizens of the United States shall never be denied or abridged in said State on account of race, color, or previous condition

of slavery; and Congress shall have power to annul any act of said State in violation or in derogation of the provisions of this act.

The constitution is perhaps republican in form, as a gorilla is human in form, but it has as few of the attributes of a true republican constitution, especially in its outline, as the ape has of the cultivated gentleman. Not one sentence, line, or syllable in it can be maintained in the sense in which this House is expected to receive it. It is true that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of it, because its opponents, in accordance with law, declined voting, so that a majority of the registered votes should not be polled as required by the reconstruction laws to give it validity, and they were not. And even this bill does not venture to assert that they were. It is, therefore, true, beyond all question, that the proposed constitution was rejected. Rejected in strict conformity with the rights and privileges few and grudgingly given by the reconstruction acts passed by this and the last Congress, after three efforts so to amend and patch them up as to prevent any but the friends and partisans of the dominant majority here from having any control over the proposed constitution and the legislation consequent thereon. And now when the work of the convention has proved to be so infamous, oppressive, and degrading that nearly all the seventy-three thousand white citizens of Alabama who had registered, and only about five thousand of whom opposed the convention, refused to recognize it, when less than two per cent of the votes of the actual white population recognized and sustained it, and that percentage was composed almost exclusively of office seekers and needy, worthless adventurers, vultures seeking to feast on the victims of radical misrule, this Congress is asked to force it on that people under the pretense that a majority of them desire it; although only seventy-one thousand and eight hundred and seventeen voted for and against, and it required over eighty-five to make a majority of the registered vote. There never was a bolder, more unblushing attempt to make this Congress stultify and disgrace itself before the civilized world than to pass such a bill as this on such a pretense.

Let us test these assertions by the facts. Fortunately they are neither numerous nor complicated, and being not only matters of record, but records made and acted on by this Congress, they can neither be perverted, misunderstood, nor misconstrued. They are so plain that the wayfarer man, though a fool, need not err therein. The simple question is what rights had the people of Alabama under these acts on the adoption or rejection of any constitution that might be framed and presented them.

THAD. STEVENS' Declaration.

FORTIETH CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C. March 11, 1868.

Hon. John W. Forney.—DEAR SIR: I have long, and with such ability as I could command, reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the inadmissible rights intended to be embraced in that instrument by our fathers at the time of the declaration, and that they were prevented from inserting it in the Constitution by slavery alone. They had no intention to abandon it as one of the finally enumerated rights, but simply to postpone it. The Committee on Reconstruction have inserted that provision with great unanimity in the bill admitting the State of Alabama into the Union. They have finally resolved that no State shall be admitted into the Union unless under that condition. I have deemed this notice necessary that the States now in process of construction or reconstruction may be advised therefore,

Yours, THADDEUS STEVENS.

A REMARKABLE OLD LADY.—The oldest woman in Covington, and perhaps the oldest woman in the State of Kentucky, is Mrs. Nancy Ellis, residing at the corner of Eleventh and Madison streets, who has reached her ninety-ninth year. She was born in Panquaker county, Va., not many miles from where the battle of Bull Run was fought. Mrs. Ellis is the mother of thirteen children, and one of them, Mr. J. G. Ellis, is nearly eighty years old. She reads, knits, and sews without aid of spectacles, and, indeed, has never had occasion to use them. She converses freely of the events of her early life, and takes great interest in everything that is transpiring at the present time. Mrs. Ellis enjoys good health for a person of her age, and bids fair to live many years yet.—Cincinnati Times.

THE NEW CARDINAL.—The most Rev. Prince Louis Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte, priest and prophetic apostle, whose elevation to the Cardinalate has been announced from Rome, is the son of Charles Jules Lancelotti Bonaparte and Zenaide Charlotte Julie Bonaparte. His father was son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I., and his mother was the daughter of the great Emperor. His parents were consequently, coming-german. His Eminence the Prince Cardinal was born on November 10th, 1828. One of his aunts, Letitia, married Mr. Thomas Wye, formerly British Minister to Greece. Another, Constantia, is Abbess of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Rome.

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MARRIED.

HENRY—WILLIAMSON.—On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in Cincinnati, O., by Rev. J. W. Venable, Rector of St. John's, Versailles, Ky., Captain W. Henry, late C. S. A., and Josephine K. Williamson, daughter of the late Captain E. Williamson.

DIED.

FITZGERALD.—On the 12th inst., at his late residence near Hecla, in this county, Mr. David Fitzgerald, in the 50th year of his age.

GARNETT.—In Mayville, Ky., Saturday, March 21st, 1868, Mr. James S. Garnett, of Hamilton Boone county, Ky.

STONE.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Cecelia Johnson, in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the night of the 1st inst., from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy, which he survived only three days, Judge John H. Stone, second son of Elder Barton W. Stone, died.

VISSCHER.—At Fort Valley, Georgia, on Saturday, March 14, 1868, Kate Easton Vischer, eldest daughter of Frederick and Bettie Vischer, of Oswego, Kentucky.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Judge B. J. PETERS, of Montgomery—the present incumbent—as a candidate for re-election to the Appellate Bench in the First Appellate District, subject to a Democratic convention of the District.

Jan23twtdw.

We are authorized to announce W. Perrine Larow as a candidate for Sheriff of Mason county, on the 4th August election, subject to the decision of the Democratic county Convention.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY? WHY NOT?—Serious reflections for young men, in Essays of the Howard Association, on the Physiological Errors, abuses and diseases induced by ignorance of Nature's Laws in the first age of man. Sent in sealed envelope, free of charge. Address, Dr. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

feb23twtdw.

TO CONSPIRACIES.—The REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, No. 106 South Second Street, Williamsburg, N.Y. mar23twtdw.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY E. GRAY, Wholesale Grocer, corner Second and Station streets.

COFFEE—common to choice 23½ to 26½.

SUGAR—N. O. 13½ to 14½; P. R. 13½ to 14½; Demara, 14½ to 16½; Soft refined, 17½ to 18½; Hard refined, 18½ to 19½.

MOLASSES—N. O. 8½; 3 bbl. 11 10; P. R. 75 to 85.

SOY—We quote at \$10 00 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT—White (No. 1) \$2 40; No. 1 Red, \$2 40.

GRAIN—Rye, 81½; Oats, 40¢; Corn, 11 00 to 11 10; Barley, 11 50 to 11 60.

WHISKY—\$2 25 to 40.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 12½ to 13½; Bacon, from 11½ to 14.

MACKEREL—Blue, No. 1, 200 00; do. No. 2, 20 50; 3 bbl. No. 1, \$10; do. No. 2, \$10 00; 3 bbl. No. 1, \$5; do. No. 2, 3 bbl. \$5 50. White Fish, 30 50.

FEATHERS—\$2 50 to 65¢.

RICE—3 to 4.

SEED—Clover, \$2 25 to \$3 50. Flax, \$2 00 to 25; Timothy, \$2 75.

TALLOW—per lb. 9 to 10¢.

CANDLES—Tallow, 150 71; Star, boxes, 20¢.

SOY—American, 8½; Foreign, 8 10.

WOODENWARE—Buckets, \$2 75; Tubs, nest three, do \$3 75; nest eight, \$5 25; Washboard, \$3 00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TYPE FOR SALE.

We have in our office a number of fonts of type which we desire to sell. Some of it has never been used, and the rest has been used very little and is not the least worn.

ALL THE TYPE IS NEW.

and was purchased about a year ago from the Franklin Type Foundry, in Cincinnati. We will sell it at a reduction from the manufacturer's rates. Proof slips and prices furnished on application.

THOS. M. GREEN.

MASON AND BRACKEN FAIR.

An election of Officers of the "Union Agricultural Society"

of Mason and Bracken counties, will be held in Cincinnati, the 1st of SATURDAY IN APRIL, at 2 o'clock, we hope there will be a full meeting.

J. TAYLOR BRADFORD, President.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the annual election for President and Directors of the Mayville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company, at Flemingsburg, on the first Monday day in April next, March 21, 1868.

WILL L. SUDWORTH, President.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

JUST RECEIVED

220 lbs. Louisville Lime.

100 " Cement.

50 " Plaster Paris.

Land Plaster.

We shall keep a constant supply of the above during the season, and solicit orders from the trade.

mar23twtdw. R. G. JANUARY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TROTTER STOCK.

"TELEGRAPH."

Dr. Bradford's fine horse, will stand at my stable the ensuing season. He is one among the finest stock horses in the United States, and we invite the stock men generally to come and see him. Telegraph is the half brother of "Ethan Allen," now the fastest trotting horse in the world, and is the same stock on both sides. He will arrive here on the 21st of March. For particulars see bills.

W. B. KAHN & Co., MAYSVILLE, KY., March 17, '68.

VALUABLE LAND.

AT PRIVATE SALE!

220 Acres of Land.

lying one mile south west of Germantown, along the turnpike, now under contract, from Germantown to Bridgeville, 10 acres of it is finely timbered; has on it one large lot of chestnut, and a large grain barn. The land lays well for grain and is a fine tobacco Mill within fifty yards of the land and convenient to the timber. Also, 71 acres of land lying on the North Fork of Licking, 6 miles southwest of Germantown, 8 acres of which is bottom land. There is on the farm a dwelling house, and a colored barn. The land all under fence. For further information apply to R. P. DIMMITT, Germantown, Ky.

Thirty acres of Mason county land, lying four miles from Mayville, and along the east side of the Mayville & Lexington Railroad. For further particulars apply to R. P. DIMMITT, Germantown, Ky. mar23twtdw.

ELECTION OF TURNPIKE DIRECTORS.—The annual election of President and Directors of the Mayville and Bracken Turnpike Road Company, at Flemingsburg, on the first Monday day in April next, March 21, 1868.

LEWIS COLLINS, Secretary.

NOTICE.

All persons who have claims against the estate of Row Stearnson, deceased, will present them before me, properly authenticated, for payment. All those indebted to the estate will come forward and pay.

Mayville, Feb. 23, 1868. W. H. SAYAGE, Administrator.

NOTICE.

We are manufacturing and keep on hand, a large lot of No. 1.

POPULAR SHINGLES.

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Law Cards.

U. S. BANKRUPT LAW.

All persons desiring of taking the benefit of the above named law, are informed that we are now prepared, with all necessary forms &c., to file applications and petitions before the Register, and in the U. S. District Courts, and to prosecute all classes of actions under said law.

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Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

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Will practice in the courts of Nicholas, Robertson, Mason, and adjoining counties. Office on Main Cross street, above K. D. Weis. ja23twtdw.

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Will practice in the courts of Fleming and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office on Main Cross street, above K. D. Weis. ja23twtdw.

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Will practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties. Will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy in the U. S. District Court. ja23twtdw.

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Having purchased the entire interest of Dr. James Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, I am prepared to exhibit a splendid variety of

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Having purchased the entire interest of Dr. James Thompson, in the firm of Burgess & Thompson, I am prepared to exhibit a splendid variety of

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THE GREAT DECLINE!

MONEY SCARCE.

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W. B. KAHN & Co.

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CLOTHIERS.

No. 37, Second street, (ADJOINING CHINA PALACE.)

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of clothing and furnishing goods, makes it to every man's interest to buy, and buy NOW!

The decline in many kinds of cloth, cassimeres and other goods for gentlemen's wear, is said to have been greater than in any other article, and

W. B. KAHN & Co.

propose to keep always square with the market, or

A LITTLE BELOW.

THEY MANUFACTURE ALL THEIR OWN CLOTHING!

and upon as large a scale as any western house. They use the best material, employ the best hands, and always try to give the best bargains. Their stock is now

UNUSUALLY LARGE

IN EVERY BRANCH OF THEIR BUSINESS

and they are determined to sell largely regardless of

ALL COMPETITORS.

WE CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRT!

THE BEST MADE AND THE BEST FITTING SHIRT KNOWN TO THE TRADE. OUR STOCK OF COLLARS, LINEN AND PAPER

is large and cheaper than any west of the mountains. All kinds of underclothing, DRAWERS, UNDERSHIRTS, SOCKS, SUSPENDERS, NECK TIES, &c., &c., &c., at astonishing low rates—the very latest styles and the very BEST TERMS.

CALL AND SEE US ANYHOW.

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Dry Goods, &c.

SOMETHING STARTLING!

JAMES W. BURGESS, DEALER IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS!

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THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

THE COUNTY PRECINCTS SUPPRESSED.

AMBIDEXTROUS PRESIDENTIALITY.

The Democratic County Meeting held in this city, on Saturday last, was one of the most remarkable affairs of the kind ever held—remarkable for the circumstances under which the call was issued; remarkable for the character of the call itself; and most remarkable of all for the proceedings of the assembly, for it was in no sense a Convention. The meeting bore a resemblance to Conventions only in the preconcerted movement to thwart the will of the people, and to direct all its actions to suit the purpose of the select few who claim and exercise the right to dictate to the Democratic party of Mason county how they shall think and for whom they shall vote.

The call for the meeting on Saturday is peculiar in this: That it was not signed by order of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party, but merely by the worthy Chairman of that Committee. The Committee had not been notified of any meeting to take the subject of a Convention or County Meeting under consideration, nor had such a meeting been held. The members of the Committee had not been consulted in reference to the call, and had they been consulted it is certain that some of them would have objected to any meeting which would have subjected the whole county to being outvoted by comparatively a few gentlemen in the two Maysville precincts. On these grounds some of the Democrats in the county regarded the call as irregular, informal, and without authority, and the members of the Executive Committee in the Maysville and Sardinia precincts called precinct meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates to the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, who moved that Judge Phister take the Chair, which motion was carried unanimously. After the object of the meeting had been explained by the Chairman, Judge Sumrall moved that the Chairman appoint a Committee to select delegates to the District Convention. Thereupon Dr. Basil Duke, of Maysville, rose and read a call for a precinct meeting in Maysville, signed by Henry S. Johnson, a member of the Executive Committee, and stated that the meeting had been held and that delegates to represent the wishes of the Democrats of that precinct had been appointed, and that three of the number, B. F. Clift, J. D. Dougherty and H. C. Litter, were present.

In the Maysville and Sardinia precincts of the Maysville precinct, Dr. Duke protested against the call under which the meeting assembled, stating that to his own knowledge a number of the Committee had not been consulted, and that under the terms of the call the wishes of the people in the country precincts could be, and was likely to be, suppressed. He claimed that the delegates from the Maysville precinct better understood the wishes of the Democrats of the precinct than the Chairman of the meeting did, and demanded that the will of the Democrats of the county should be respected. He therefore moved as a substitute for Judge Sumrall's resolution, that the meeting should resolve itself into a Convention of Delegates from the several precincts, the persons present from each precinct being recognized as delegates, and that each precinct be allowed through its representatives present to select its own delegates to the District Convention. This motion was opposed by Judge Sumrall, who advocated his own resolution giving the power to the Chair to appoint the Committee, and, of course, the power to determine the character of the delegates. He was followed by John B. Poyntz, who also took the same ground, that the meeting was not a Convention of Delegates, but a Mass Meeting, and all questions were to be decided not by delegates representing the Democratic strength in the several precincts, but by a majority of the Democrats present voting en masse. Dr. Duke ably defended his resolution in several short but pointed speeches, in which he clearly demonstrated that his proposition was the only one under which the people could have their voice heard; that to permit the Chairman to appoint a Committee to select the delegates was substantially to confer upon him the power of saying who should be nominated. He opposed this taking power from the people and giving it to the Chairman. A motion was then made and voted on, that each precinct should select its own committee, which Dr. Duke accepted. Finally a resolution was moved and carried that the Chairman should appoint a Committee of eleven, one from each precinct, to select the delegates. A reconsideration was moved, and pending the question of reconsideration, Thos. M. Green, at the request of the delegates from Maysville precinct, asked permission from the meeting to present in its proceedings, which was granted.

The Magnolia Explosion!

On yesterday, Wednesday, afternoon, the people of Maysville were greatly excited over a telegraphic dispatch that the *Magnolia* had been blown up and then burnt to the water's edge near California, a little town about twelve miles above Cincinnati. Succeeding telegrams corroborated the distressing intelligence, and every face indicated the general anxiety. We have not been able to gather many of the sad particulars, but it is known that nearly a hundred lives were lost, and that some of those who escaped death are badly injured. Among the dead we regret to say, are several esteemed citizens of this place: Rev. Mr. Stone, of the Baptist church, Joseph Batty, and T. K. McIlvinn, of Mason county. Captain Patrick, Bill Evans, and P. Miller, and two thirds of the crew were lost. Elliott and Lew Miller were saved. The Express Messenger, Clark, Bart, Gardner, Jackson, the Steward and Wm. Barton were badly injured. Mr. James Jacobs, of Maysville, was saved. James Gault and his son of Mason county were saved, but the former is badly hurt. The passengers were generally blown to Maysville by the New Richmond Packet.

We have talked with one of the survivors of this most deplorable accident, Col. Chas. A. Marshall, of this county. He had just finished dinner and was conversing with James Gault, on the guards, when the explosion occurred. He has no recollection until he found himself in the water in the midst of the debris of the wreck, some distance below the boat. From this he thinks he had been blown a considerable distance into the air and more than the entire length of the boat. He could not swim and commenced sinking immediately after returning consciousness. He sank in very deep water, and when he rose found himself under the upper deck of the boat, but supposing it was the hull, gave himself up for lost and resigned himself to his fate. Fortunately he made another effort for life, and reaching out grasped a spar which was resting on a mass of mattresses, and by its aid pulled himself to the water's surface. He then floated along on the bedding and spar until rescued.

We learn that one of the unhappy victims clinging to the ropes hanging from the stern of the boat until the hair was burned entirely from his head. An effort was made to rescue him, but the skill caught on fire, and the attempt was abandoned. The poor wretch, thus left to his fate, perished in the flames, clinging to the wreck to the last.

Since writing the above we have learned that Mr. Stone shortly after being blown into the water was seen clinging to a bundle of shingles, his face bleeding profusely, and praying. He seemed much excited and confused from his severe wound and pain, and losing his presence of mind let go the shingles and was lost.

Dick Wall, of this place, got tangled in a rope which was around his waist, and received some injuries from it. His shoulder also was bruised, but his hurts are not serious. Martin P. Marshall, of Augusta, was blown into the water and swam a mile and a half before he was picked up. He is not dangerously injured.

H. Abbott, Delicoy, Ky., badly scalded; Thos. A. Curran, Dover, Ky., badly burned by a stove falling on him. A. C. Cox, of the Flemingsburg Democrat, slightly bruised, but will be all right in a day or two. C. D. Armstrong and G. H. Hoston, of Flemingsburg, Ky., were saved, but injured.

James McMullen, of Ripley, a colored man named Mirocks, both thighs broken; a deck-hand, name unknown, skull fractured and ribs crushed in, not expected to live; Frank Bruell, of No. 16 Sycamore street, scalded.

The following passengers were left at California: Mrs. Ellen Eckelmann, N. D. Ritt-nower, and Col. C. Marshall, of Ky., all uninjured; Mrs. Wild and daughter, Mrs. Martin, and Mrs. A. N. Fulton, slightly injured.

chiefly of gentlemen from the two Maysville precincts, and against the votes of a majority of the gentlemen in the country precincts, representing two thirds of the Democratic strength in the county. The chairman then appointed the Committee, studiously ignoring the delegation sent by the Maysville precinct meeting, and selecting a gentleman against whom the Maysville precinct protested as not representing the wishes of the Democratic voters in that precinct. Of course the delegation to the District Convention was chosen in the spirit that had actuated the entire proceedings. When the Committee had returned, and before they made their report, Dr. Duke addressed the chairman in a brief remonstrance against the summary manner in which the representatives of the Maysville and several of the other county precincts had been overruled, repeated his argument against the unfairness of depriving the people of the precincts of their right to select their own delegates to express their choice, and inveighed against the injustice of a meeting in which the interests of the county were subordinated to the wishes of a comparatively few gentlemen in the Maysville precincts. He then offered the following protest, viz:

Resolved, That the protest of the delegates from the Maysville precinct, and of parts of the delegations from the Lewisburg, Washington, and the two Maysville precincts, against the decision of the chairman and against the actions of the meeting, be made a part of the proceedings of this meeting. They do hereby most solemnly protest that in the selection of delegates the wishes of the Democrats of the county have been thwarted by the votes of men who have no authority to vote in this meeting as delegates, and that this meeting itself is in no sense a Convention of the Democrats of Mason county.

A motion was made to lay this resolution on the table and to refuse to admit the protest to record, which was carried, in the same manner in which every thing else had been forced through. The names of the delegates were then announced, and Dr. Duke, in behalf of the Maysville precinct, protested against the appointment of such delegates from the Maysville precinct, on the ground that they did not represent the sentiments of the Democrats of that precinct, and he announced that the Democrats of the Maysville precinct would send delegates to the District Convention to contest the seats of the delegates appointed by the meeting. Mr. Green then announced his purpose to support the candidate nominated by the Convention, whoever he might be. He did think, however, that the action of the meeting was unfortunate and exhibited a disposition to treat the delegations unfairly. On the part of the minority of the persons present, who represented precincts containing a majority of the Democrats of the county, he protested against such action.

And then the meeting adjourned.

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Democratic County Meeting.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the Democrats of Mason county, met at the Court House in the city of Maysville, on Saturday the 21st day of March, 1868, for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the District Convention, which will meet in Maysville, on the 4th day of May, 1868, for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates for circuit judge and commonwealth's attorney.

H. T. Pearce, Chairman of Democratic Executive Committee, called the house to order, and on motion Hon. E. C. Phister was called to the chair, and W. S. Frank appointed Secretary, the Chairman then explained the object of the meeting.

On motion of Jos. K. Sumrall, that a committee of 11, one from each precinct in the county be selected to suggest the required number of delegates from each precinct to be sent to the District Convention to be held in Maysville, on the 4th day of April next. The motion carried, and then the chairman proceeded to select the committee, composed of the following persons:

Maysville Precinct, No. 1.—W. W. Baldwin, Washington, " 2.—Jos. K. Sumrall, J. A. Slack, Minerva, " A. Bledsoe, Lewisburg, " J. B. Poyntz, Orangeburg, " Thos. Oridge, Germantown, " Eli. Witt, Dover, " T. A. Respass, Murphysville, " Willis Berry, Sardinia, " John Bland, Maysville, " John T. Wilson.

While the committee were out the chairman was called upon and made some very interesting and suitable remarks, in reference to the local acts of the last session of the Legislature, which directly interested those present.

The committee returned the following report of persons selected as delegates:

Maysville, No. 1.—Hiram T. Pearce, Richard Dawson, George Garrison, P. B. Vanden, Dr. James Slack-leford.

Maysville, No. 2.—James H. Hall, Emory Whitaker, John A. Keith, Lewis Long, E. C. Phister, W. L. Pearce.

Dover.—C. J. Fox, R. S. Anderson, Anderson Jennings.

Germantown.—E. Lloyd, W. T. Sallee, J. Manner.

Washington.—Dr. H. K. Morgan, Thomas Downing.

Minerva.—Benj. Kirk, L. W. Bledsoe.

Lewisburg.—Abner Hord, Peter Lashbrook, J. H. Rice.

Orangeburg.—W. D. Coryell, Dr. Cooper, David White.

Murphysville.—Smith Prather.

Sardinia.—John Collins, William Forman.

Maysville.—W. W. Robb, Dr. A. H. Wall, L. W. Wheatly, John T. Sumrall.

The report of the committee was adopted, the meeting then adjourned.

W. S. FRANK, Secretary.

The Mule Trade.—The Paris *Kentuckian* says: Mr. Parrish, of Madison, passed through this city last Saturday, on his way home from Pennsylvania. He informed us that he sold out his mules at retail at \$25 per head more than he could obtain from the wholesale buyers. The local traders there have made large profits buying lots from our drovers and retailing them through the country.

Pat Bowden has also returned from Pennsylvania. He reports that mules have lately advanced in price in Pennsylvania, but not to as great an extent as they have in Kentucky.

Col. Thos. Johnson sends us a letter from Macon, Georgia, under date of March 12th. He says some of our feeders sharply over the knuckles, but says of their trading "it was all fair." He writes:

"I have had a long and hard trip, gone through the fiery furnace and come out badly scorched. I have lost money, and heavily at that. I marketed out, mostly myself, 250 head of horses and mules, since October last, which were bought early at the high and liberal prices I usually pay. When cotton was up to 25 and 30 cents, stock commanded high prices, but cotton fell and so did mules; and then we who had bought heavy lots of mules saw our mistake.

"A number of mule feeders from Montgomery and Bourbon, failing to sell at their high asking prices at home, drove their mules and followed me into my beats. Hearing I was holding strong for saving prices, they quickly cut under me from \$50 to \$75 on the head, telling the people they fed and raised their mules, and could under sell. And, oh! how they wanted to go home to see mamma, or dear wife and children! While it was all fair, yet it was heavy on one who had 250 head, but at high figures. It is now over, and I am glad of it; for I would sooner go again to the war than undertake another such struggle. I am now in favor of these mule feeders driving their own mules in future, or that they should sell at fair prices at home."

R. L. Bowles who came in from New Orleans last Thursday, reports trade exceedingly dull. He brought 250 head of cattle with him, the results of his several months' trading in that section. We are indebted to Mr. B. for late New Orleans papers.

The *Evansville Courier*.—We take pleasure in welcoming to our exchange list the *Daily Courier*, published at Evansville, Indiana, by our friend George W. Shanklin, Esq. The *Courier* exhibits laudable enterprise, and is a sheet well worthy the liberal patronage of the Hoosier nation. It is Democratic in politics, and upholds the principles of the Constitution with vigor and judgment. In the leading editorial of the number before us, we recognize the style of our friend, Dr. Thos. E. Pickett, lately of Maysville, but who has recently been installed as associate editor in the *Courier* office. The editor of the *Eagle* was frequently under obligations to Dr. Pickett for assistance rendered in the editorial conduct of this paper, and all his articles were marked by exquisite taste, fine literary execution, and a felicity of expression seldom equaled. As a belle letre scholar, a writer of tact and sprightliness, a keen and pungent wit, and a politician of ripe judgment, Dr. Pickett has no superior of his age in the West, and very few equals of any age in this country. We predict for the *Courier* under his auspices, a widespread popularity, and an enviable influence.

Annual Meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Society.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this Society will be held in Danville, commencing on Tuesday, 7th April proximo. All members of the medical profession in good standing in the State, are invited. The hospitality of the citizens of the place will be freely extended to all. Arrangements have been made with the various rail road lines to furnish half fare tickets. On the night of the 7th proximo, a banquet will be given the delegates from the *Byrle County Medical Society*.

Physicians, Ministers, Lawyers and thousands of others, have used the *White Pine Compound* for Throat and Lung Diseases and Kidney Complaints, and found it just what was wanted. It is truly a remarkable remedy. For sale by J. J. Wood.

Comparative Economy in Management.

Assets Dec. 31st, '67, Two Cash Co.'s \$29,008,681 Assets Dec. 31st, '67 Two Note Co.'s \$2,447,581

These facts would seem to indicate that the popular verdict is decidedly in favor of the Cash plan.

One of these cash Companies, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, under the guidance of that eminent financier, Hon. William C. Alexander, its President, has evinced a vitality and vigor so remarkable and achieved a success so unparalleled as to deserve special mention.

While its ratio of loss by death to income is nearly one-third less than the average of the other Companies, and its ratio of expense to total income is less than the average of the New York Companies, its increase of new business done in 1867 over that done in 1866, is larger than that of any other company.

Organized in 1859, it accumulated in eight years over \$5,000,000, and its assets are now over \$6,000,000. The average size of its policies are larger than that of any other, showing that men of large means are investing in it in preference to any other company. It is carrying a smaller number of impaired risks than any of the older companies; with all these favorable conditions, its dividends have been entirely satisfactory to its policy holders.

The new business of the Equitable last year, exceed that of the *Metropolitan*, a Note Company organized in 1850, which is more than double its age, and very nearly equalled the new business of the Mutual Benefit and the New York Life, two note companies, combined, which are nearly three times as old as the Equitable, and have always been classed among the very best of companies in the world.

Such success, so providently achieved, marks the Equitable, as destined to be one of the few survivors of the leading Mutual life insurance Companies in the world. The entire profits of the Equitable are divided with its policy holders annually, in cash.

Should such impudence as this be tolerated? Should such a nuisance go longer unabated? The people are tired of it, are disgusted with it, and have willed its death.

The primary election scheme for the selection of candidates, is the best mode for settling jarring ambitions and rival claims. It is a family way of quieting a family difficulty. It is a reference of the whole question to the proper tribunal—the people—it prevents trickery and destroys the cunning and arti-

During a summer excursion to the mountains, in the merry month of May, in the society of a gay and festive company we went picnicking, striking our tents on one of those beautiful mountain slopes peculiar to the county of Boyd. Our chosen spot was surrounded by a dense woods thickly studded with an undergrowth of black jacks, red brush, wild-pea vines, &c., furnishing a fitting resort for varmints, reptiles, &c. A young lady of our party who had a holy horror of snakes, in a moment of forgetfulness wandered off to an inviting shade and seated herself on a huge mossy log. She had not been in this position but a few moments when she suddenly rose with a wild and unearthly shriek, clasping her skirts with both hands in the most frantic manner, screaming "snake! snake! snake!!! for God sake come to my relief!" In a moment she was surrounded by a band of brave mountain boys, but from a sense of delicacy no one seemed disposed to lead in the rescue, until one Jake Snider a roving, ranting back-woodsman approached the frightened lady, who by this time had swooned away, and cautiously slipped his hand over her skirts, yelling "I've got him, have your clubs ready" and counting "one, two, three," he gave it a tremendous jerk, nearly driving her fainting damsel in a double bow-knot, and drawing forth and tossing high in air—a what shall we call it? a serpent of the genus *Crotalus*? Nay, a lizard, a scorpion, ground-squirrel, a woods-mouse, nay none of these creeping, crawling, leaping creatures, but an old fashioned well filled bottle, or "toney," with string tails as long as a kite, which had come loose at one end! and which our brave lads pounced upon with sticks, stones, clubs, hoopees and &c., beating most unmercifully, before they found out the hidden fright was a mere combination of cotton, bran, and meal-husks, instead of a hissing, poisonous and deadly rattle-snake.

The laughing about this time was thick, loud and boisterous, awaking the mountain echoes that had slept from the morn of creation, arousing our fainting fair-one who crept she would never again venture out picnicking in a snakey district, with a bustle tied with a cotton string.

As it is fashionable now-a-days to dream dreams and see visions and tell of them in the newspapers, I have one which visited the midnight couch of one of my neighbors, of which I must tell you. He dreamed that there was a terrible Bull-fight in his neighborhood, between various grades of Alderneys, Durhams, Scrubs, &c., and that he himself was one of the contestants, the veritable little Black bull that come down the mountain, and pawed the dirt in the heifers, faces. In the language of Marco Bozzaris, slightly paraphrased,

"They fought, like brave bulls, long and well, they piled the ground with bull-skins slain," and just as they were about to push our friend, who was personating the little black bull, over a precipice, he gave a final laugh, although "bleeding at every vein," with the loss of an eye, horn and tail, and "the red field was won." He conquered.

"He woke—to cuss mudst dust and smoke," for what was the consternation of that good man and his better-half to find in his "bright dream" the terrible havoc he had committed with sheets, coverlets, bolsters, and pillows: all lying in beautiful confusion about the room, and his bed-curtain spread with anything that his fruitful imagination may suggest, as far removed from the altar of roses as garlic is from heliotrope.

Our dreaming friend and vision seer says he never wants to engage in another Bull-fight during his sleeping hours. He prefers an "open field and a fair fight" while he is wide awake.

Maysville Precinct Meeting.

FRIDAY, March 20th, 1868.

Pursuant to a call of H. S. Johnson, executive committee of the Maysville precinct, the Democrats of the precinct met in primary convention this evening, to select delegates to represent us in the county convention of the 21st of March, and also in the District Convention the 1st Saturday in April.

The house having been called to order, H. S. Johnson stated the object of the meeting. On motion of J. W. Dougherty, Silas A. Clift was elected chairman, and Wm. Pepper Secretary. A motion was made by J. W. Wheatly that a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to select delegates. An amendment was offered by B. C. Duke that the committee consist of four. Carried. The committee retired and reported the following gentlemen as delegates: J. T. Sumrall, B. F. Clift, H. C. Litter, and J. D. Dougherty. On motion the meeting adjourned.

S. A. Clift, Chairman.
W. Pepper, Secretary.

New Book.—Conditions for the War between the States; Its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results.—By Hon. Alexander H. Stevens.

It will present a careful political analysis of the past, separating real from apparent causes of the late unhappy conflict, and give those interior lights and shadows of the great war only known to those high officers, who watched the flood-tide of revolution from its fountain-springs, and which were so accessible to Mr. Stephens from his position as second officer of the Confederate States.

It will be printed from a beautiful, clear, new type, on fine colored paper, made expressly for this work, comprise in two large volumes of about 650 pages each, illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings, and furnished to subscribers in neat and substantial bindings, at reasonable prices, payable on delivery.

L. G. Wilson, Agent, will be in the city for a few days and will call on persons desiring to subscribe.

ROOMS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM., FRANKFORT, KY., March 14, 1868.

William S. Rand, Chairman, Robert B. Lovel, William S. Jeffers, John Armstrong, George T. Halbert.

Gentlemen: The Democratic State Central Committee have this day appointed you to act as a Democratic Executive Committee for the County of Lewis, and direct me to notify you of the fact. The powers intended to be conferred upon you are such as are usually vested in similar County Committees.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. STODARD JONESTON,
Secretary D. C. C.

A Complaining World.—People are apt to complain at trifles, but we have never known a man troubled with scrofula, or any humor in the blood, who took J. W. Poland's famous doctor, to complain afterwards. Its effect is charming. Put up in large bottles and for sale by J. J. Wood.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Progress of Life Insurance.

CASH VERSUS NOTE—ACTUAL RESULTS.—THE POPULAR VERDICT.—Millions are invested every year with the Life Insurance Companies affording protection to those for whom prudence demands the forethought of affection. Are the Companies sound? Are they conducting their business upon a safe basis? Which is the best, the Cash plan or the Note plan?

The Tabular Statement, compiled for the *Insurance Times* (N. Y.) from the sworn statements made by forty-one Companies (of various States, including all the leading Companies) to the Insurance Commissioners of New York, for the year ending December 31st, 1867, giving full details of their business, is full of important information of a reliable character. The following extracts from that tabular statement will be found worthy of the attention of those who are assured and of those who contemplate making this beneficent kind of provision in case of their death, for those dependent upon them for their comforts of life. Last year 153,288 persons took out new policies in these forty-one Companies for various sums, amounting in the aggregate to \$464,770,886.

The premiums paid last year upon old and new policies, amounted to the astonishing sum of \$2,992,654, and the interest received on invested funds was \$6,754,374; total income was \$39,722,074; the total assets of these Companies December 31st, 1867, was \$134,156,487; the "claims by death" paid last year was \$1,890,040.

These items exhibit the immense proportions of the business of Life Assurance, the solid basis upon which that business is conducted, and the beneficent results achieved in 1867.

These companies are divided by distinctive features into two classes known as Cash Companies and Note Companies.

We propose to take two of the leading Companies of each class, and from the tabular history before us of last years transactions to institute a brief comparison between the actual results achieved by them under the Cash plan and the Note plan.

The two Cash Companies were organized, one in 1843, the other in 1859, the Note Companies both in 1845.

COMPARATIVE POPULARITY.

The amount insured by new Policies issued last year by the two Cash Co.'s was \$105,315,740 Note Co.'s for the same time " 40,159,450 The Cash Co.'s doing more than twice the amount of new business was done by the Note Co.'s in 1867, and this was done on a remarkably stringent money market.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

Ratio of loss by death to income, Two Cash Co.'s 28 3/4 per ct. Ratio of death claims, and expense " 28 48 " Ratio of expense to total income, " 40 48 "

COMPARATIVE PRUDENCE IN SELECTING SOUND LIVES.

Ratio of death claims to total income 3 99 " Two Cash Co.'s 10 31 " Note Co.'s 10 31 " Ratio of total income to assets 17 11 " Two Note Companies 17 11 "

COMPARATIVE LIABILITY TO POLICY HOLDERS.

Dividends paid in 1867 to policy holders, Two Cash Companies \$1,029,249 Dividends paid in 1867 to policy holders, Two Note Companies " 1,029,249 "

Assets Dec. 31st, '67, Two Cash Co.'s \$29,008,681 Assets Dec. 31st, '67 Two Note Co.'s \$2,447,581

These facts would seem to indicate that the popular verdict is decidedly in favor of the Cash plan.

One of these cash Companies, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, under the guidance of that eminent financier, Hon. William C. Alexander, its President, has evinced a vitality and vigor so remarkable and achieved a success so unparalleled as to deserve special mention.

While its ratio of loss by death to income is nearly one-third less than the average of the other Companies, and its ratio of expense to total income is less than the average of the New York Companies, its increase of new business done in 1867 over that done in 1866, is larger than that of any other company.

Organized in 1859, it accumulated in eight years over \$5,000,000, and its assets are now over \$6,000,000. The average size of its policies are larger than that of any other, showing that men of large means are investing in it in preference to any other company. It is carrying a smaller number of impaired risks than any of the older companies; with all these favorable conditions, its dividends have been entirely satisfactory to its policy holders.

The new business of the Equitable last year, exceed that of the *Metropolitan*, a Note Company organized in 1850, which is more than double its age, and very nearly equalled the new business of the Mutual Benefit and the New York Life, two note companies, combined, which are nearly three times as old as the Equitable, and have always been classed among the very best of companies in the world.

Correspondence.

A Scrap of Adventure from a Mountaineer's Note-book.—A Rattle Snake under Crinoline.—A Moment of Horror.—Startling and Ridiculous Denouement!!!!

During a summer excursion to the mountains, in the merry month of May, in the society of a gay and festive company we went picnicking, striking our tents on one of those beautiful mountain slopes peculiar to the county of Boyd. Our chosen spot was surrounded by a dense

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by,
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand
Great arches, monuments and towers,
Fair palaces and pleasing bowers ;
Great work is done, be't here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere :
But work or rest, what'e'er befall,
The farmer he mus' feed them all.

Here you have the human and animal waste of the farm, coarse hay, straw, leaves, turf, mud, salt, lime, plaster and animal decomposition, with the guano and crushed bones. It is sure to tell for years on any soil. It is so fine that you can spread it like ashes as a topdressing; put it in the drill for grain and roots or spread it for turning in. Cultivated into the soil of old orchards, it soon clothes old trees with new vigor; and wherever the urine comes in contact with it, luxuriance is imparted to the foliage and the fruit is enlarged and deepened to a more luscious perfection.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush, and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, *made to order.*

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